SALES AT ACCTION

UCTION NOTICE. "HUMAS BELL AUCTIONEER By W. S. Eagraham "Frider, 10% o'clock, in the sale some, No. 10 North Will matreet, will be sold an exten-tive and valuable assortment of household furniture. And sode, four spisseld gold weighes, some fire jewiler, ohin and glassware, superior table cuttery, London guas, &c.

A UCTION NOTICE—MORTGAGEE's SALE OF NEW and second-hand furniture.—UNGO OD & CONCKLIN will sell on Seturday, August 27, at 19% o'clook, at their self self of Seturday, August 27, at 19% o'clook, at their self of Seturday, August 27, at 19% o'clook, at their self of Seturday, August 27, at 19% o'clook, at their self of Seturday, and partor observed, in self of Seturday, and partor observed, in self of Seturday, and partor observed, and self of Seturday, and self of Seturday, and self of Seturday, and self of Seturday, and oak extension tables; enamelled suits of coverage varieties, with plain and marble tops; make gains of coverage varieties, with plain and marble tops; make gains of Seturday, and oak dressing bur-aus, and washeands, Gethic, earely, and costage bedseade new and washeands, Gethic, earely, and costage bedseaded new and washeands, dethic, earely, and costage bedseaded new and washeands, idethic, earely, and costage bedseaded new and washeands, idethic, earely, and continued the set of the parton of the set of the sel

C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER.—SPOCK OF FAMILY Is greecies, store Extures. &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell greecies, store Extures. &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell greecies, store Extures. &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell greecies to be seen to be sell greecies. Contained to the sell greecies of the sell greecies of the sell greecies and greecies. Sell greecies, greec

D. NASH, AUCTIONEER, STORE 310 BROAD-way.—Friday. August 26th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 25 Dey street, Sheriff's sale of fancy goods, jewelyt, &c., ox and the street of the sale of the sale

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERF & SON will sell this day, at 10 oclock, at 100 Pearl stroot, Shefiled Birmingham, and German hardware, extlery, dc., comprising a general assortment. Terminour montas. Also, one mahogany setting desk, in good

TORN W. SOMERINDYKE, AUCTIONFER. STORE
To. 11 Spruce street.—Mortgage sale of splendid saloon
furniture.—On this day, (Thursday), at No. 1,077 Broad
way, Unuction of Sixth avenue.) at 11 o'clock, marble-top
sounters, do. tables 150 chairs, large olicloths ice boxes,
glasse ware, orockery cuttory, soda fountains, mircrs,
palatings, confectionery in jars, liquors, segars, craum
frectors, glass faxtures, ince curtains and cornices, glass
cases, clock, store fixtures, awaings, signs, &c., the stock of
p genteel establishment.

A B. FOUNTAIN.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

R. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER.-HANDSOME HOUSE

WINES, TEAS. SUGARS AC., AT AUCTION.—FRI-day, August 25, at 10½ o'clock, at 57 Dey street, cer har of Orcenwish—Fearl and hulled barloy, dates, Branif and pecas nuts, nugars, teas, coffees, pickles, preserves, to baccs, smoking and chewing; pepper, mustard, brandy, wince, segara various brands Ac. WELLINGTON A. CARLER, Auctionest.

CLAIRVOYANCE -WRS. HAYES IS UNDOUBTEDLY

TEXTRA.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN II that Mrs. ECEPER, 149 West Eighteenth street, is the cally person that gives true information on all interesting affects through life, on the past, present and future events. Here profession is with the planets, stars, and science, true and coursect. Those who have consulted Mrs. Receive know that truth of her unsurpassed shill in the above science. Here make is greated throughout the United States, with the most ppersons of the highest respectability, to their entire satisfaction, in regard to health, wealth, marriages, love affairs, journeys, lawnite, abeaut friends, sickness and death. Beware of imposition, and remember her residence, 149 West Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, if you wish true information.

THE GIPSY GIRL. (THE SEVENTU DAUGHTER OF the Gipsy family.) would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of New York that she will hold her courts at 2" Prince street, for a few days longer, where he will be happy to consult with them in regard to the part, present ane fature. N. B.—Madama D., being the seventh daughter, is able to impart a method by which persons may receive and retain the affections if the opposite sex. Charge, extra Ladies. 15a: sentlemen, 50c.

extra, ladies, 150; gentlemen, 55c.

THE CELEBRATED DR P. SHUMAN, SWEDE BY hirth, just arrived in this city, offers his services in astrology, physioganomy, signs, &c. He can be consulted in matters concerning love, marriage, past, present and future events in Hie. Mr. S. has travelted through the greater part of the world during the lant forty-two years, and is willing to give any one the meet astractory information. Ladies and gentleman, if you wish to be happy and healy, honor Mr. S. with a call. Nativities calculated for ladies and gentlemen, and can be sent to any part of this world. His resideace is No. 175 Chambers street, car Greenwich atreet.

CRAND APOLLINEA, NO. 16 BOND STREET, NEAR T Froadway. Frofessor Saracce, through the suggestion of the most distinguished families of New York, loading the bon toe of America, has just opened this new dancing academy, lo which none but respectable families will be alimited and a suggestion of the most distinguished family of the sudden and applied the summarised by any other anothemy in the United States, and suppassed by any other anothemy in the United States, and suppassed by any other anothemy in the United States, and suppassed by any other anothemy in the United States, and suppassed by any other anothemy in any time to make it worther has spaced neither pains not expense to make it worther has spaced neither or of the lessons to dering the past seven years. Ladder may of the any time to the new academy with all confidence; and as edjections have been made to the employment of artist girls as assistant seachers, their services will be dispensed with harvesfler, so that he will trach himself, assisted by one artist gentleman, his uppil P. Saracce, well known as the enly professor in the United States who can teach the modern anness with a delicate and modest etyle, hopes to be honored by a visit of his triends and the public, requesting the continue to him their patronage. A subscription for a class at \$10 for twelve lessons, in September only, is open mow. Another amberlytion is also open, and a few tickets enly remain, at \$25 for one year, two lessons a week, and two grand sciences per month, with rail orchestra. He will also keep a class for children, at \$12 a quarter, or \$30 for two warters, including four grand soirces.

TRON BEDSTEAD WARRAGOMS—CHEAP SPRING mattross and hedding depte. The healthy, patent spring mattresses, made in the best style at reduced prices; there has altered to neat spring mattresses, to Siz from bedsteads, all patterns and sizes, \$4 to \$60. Private dwellings, hotels, &c., furnished gromptly at 533 Broadway, near Prince street.

LITRA PAY.—ALL U. S. NAVY SAILORS WHO, I served in any United States vessel in the Pacific at any time from 1846 to 1842, can promptly obtain their double pay of EDWARD BISSELIA, Agent, and label Purser U. S. Navy. 29 South William, street, by Well.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC NOTES. Answer of Lord John Russ-II to Mr. Eve rett's C-lebrated Letter on the Prope Tripartite Frenty Relative to Cuba.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. SECRETARY MARCY AND THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

The world recollects the masterly letter Everett in reply to the proposal of England and France to the United States for a tripartite treaty for the protection of Cuba. We now place before to that letter, and also a brief despatch from Mr. Crampton, relative to an interview between Mr. Secretary Marcy and the British and French Ministers

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 16, 1853.

Sir—Lord Malmesbury received, just before leaving office, the note addressed to you by Mr. Everett, and left it for the consideration of his successor. The absence from London of the Ambassador of

between the two governments which the oircumstances of the proposal made jointly required.

I have now to inform you of the view which her majesty's government take of Mr. Everett's reply to

France has hitherto prevented that communication

It is doubtless perfectly within the competence of the American government to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgot, in reference to Cuba. Each government will then

remain as free as it was before to take that course which its sense of duty and a regard for the interests of its people may prescribe.

I should have satisfied my obligations as Secretary of State by this obvious remark, had not Mr. Everett entered at large into arguments which the simple nature of the question before him hardly seemed to require.

nature of the question before him nardly seemed to require.

The governments of Great Britain and France, when they made this proposal to that of the United States, were fully aware of the growth of power and extension of territory which have marked the progress of the United States since the period of their independence. The absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped them; still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years war, or of the American war.

the events of the seven years war, or of the American war.

It occurs to her majesty's government, therefore, to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation, and urged with so much ability?

It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed, but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend. In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who made the offer in question, and the nature of that offer. Mr. Everett declares, in the outset of his despatch, that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves

not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which, in the last century was a colony of Spain; France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain. These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba. Well, these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain, or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island (of Cuba), nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to bar the acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this convention would secure that object.

But if it is intended, on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present status quo in Cuba, and that the United States have alone a right to a valoe in that matter, her Majesty's government at once refuse to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego.

The possessions of France in the American seas give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her government. Nor is this right at all invalidated by the argument of Mr. Everett, that Cuba is to the United States as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the territory of the United States, viz., from the south-

would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the territory of the United States, viz., from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

An island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium; while ax island at the same distance from Jamaica would be placed at Manzimilla, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France would be menacing to the United States; but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States States

Institute are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France would be menacing to the United States; but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States Secretary of State which appears to her Majesty's government not only unfounded, but disquieting.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of that island." To this reason Mr. Everett replies in these terms: "The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain acknowledges with respect the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together in reckless disregard of treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with their own State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking, no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President. But the statement made by the President, that a convention duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in oll future time, would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent breaches of all the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State. Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citted States would set the example of abro

In CRAMITON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

[EXTRACT.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1853.

In obedience to the instruction contained in Lord

John Russell's despatch, of the 21st February, I have
read to the Secretary of State of the United States,
and placed in 24s bands a copy of his lordship's
despatch, of the 16th of that month, upon the subject
of Calm.

M. President

tions from his government to communicate to the government of the United States, a despatch upon the same subject, and very much to the same effect, it was agreed between us that we should as upon former occasions, in regard to this matter, make our communications simultaneously; and we accordingly waited upon Mr. Marcy together, for that purpose, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Marcy, after having listened attentively to what M. de Sartiges and myself read to him, said that he would aubmit the observations of the two governments to the President; and remarked that several weeks might probably clapse before any reply would be addressed to is, even should the President be of outsion, which Mr. Marcy seemed to think doubtful, that any further discussion of the matter between the two governments was desirable.

It would, he added, of course be necessary for him again to read over the despatches, in order to comprehend their full import; but as far as he could now judge, the opinion of the two governments seemed to coincide in reference to two points, viz: the one that the right of the United States to decline the proposals made to thom by the English and French governments was admitted; the other, that some of the general positions taken by Mr. Everett in his note of the list of December, 1852, appeared to those governments to render a protest against them on their part necessary, lest it might hereafter be inferred that those positions had been acquiesced in by them. We replied that, without pretending to point out to Mr. Marcy what further step he was or was not to take in this matter, the object which our respective governments had in view seemed to us to be, generally, such as he had stated it, and that we, for our part, considered the discussion of the subject closed by the communication which we had just made.

Mr. Marcy appeared to receive our observations in a conciliatory manner, and concluded by expressing his hope and belief that no misunderstanding would arise between the great maritime powers in regard to this

Settlement of Claims between the United States and Great Britain.

BY THE PEESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at London, on the eighth day of February last, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Whereas, claims have at various times since the signatures of the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and Great Britain, concluded at Cheat on the 24th of December, 1814, been made upon the government of the United States on the part of corporations, companies and private individuals, asbjects of her Britannic Majesty, and upon the government of her Britannic Majesty on the part of corporations, companies, and private individuals, officers of the United States; and whereas, some of such claims are still pending, and remain unsettled, the President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Freland, being, of opinion that a speedy and equitable sett ement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, bave resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon; that is to any

re-pective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE:

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of her Britannic Ma esty, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of her Britannic Majesty, upon the government of the United States, which may have been presented to citize government for its interposition with the other, since the signature of the frequency of paper and friendhip, e neiuded between the United States of America and Great Britain, at Gheat, on the 24th of Descenber, 1814, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 3, hereinafter, ahall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed in the following namer—that is to ray:—One Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, and one by her Britannic Majesty. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner omitting or coasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forth with name another person to act as commissioners so named shall meet at London at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named and shall before proceeding to my business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and entire the part of the governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty, respectively; and and shall before proceeding.

The commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any either business, name some third person to actas an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which the mean themselved the decided to the best of their presented of the commissioners on the land person to actas an arbi

o any other business, name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person; and in each and every case in which the commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall se the arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding; to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall aiready have been made and rubscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the swet of the death, absence, or incasacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or cessing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforeseid, to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforeseid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforeseid.

The commissioners shall then forthwith conjointly proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims, in such order and in such maner as they may conjointly, think proper, but upon much evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or a behalf of their respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or as cunsel or agent for such government, on each aide, so half of their respective governments, in support of, or in answer to, any claim; and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, as cunsel or agent for such government, or each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they may have agreed to rame, or who may be determined by let, as the case may be; a

The high contracting parties counsign to consider the tecult of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either government arising out of any transaction of adate prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convenien, and further engage that every such claim, in her or rot the same may have been presented to the ratification shall, from sad after the conclusion of the contains a judgmental and commission of same as a state of the contained and ceedings of the said commission, be considered and

treated as firmly settled. barred, and thenexforth inadmissible.

The commissioners, and the arbitrator or umpire, shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof; and shall aspeint and employ a clerk or other persona, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each government shall ray to its commissioner an amount of calary not exceeding three thousand dollars, or six hundred and treasty pounds sterling, a year, which amount shall be the same for both governments. The amount of salary to be paid to the arbitrator (or arbitrators, as the case may be,) shall be determined by mutual consent, at the close of the commission.

The salary of the clerk shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or three hundred and ten pounds sterling, a year.

The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums a warded by the commission; provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent on the sums as warded.

The deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in mototics by the two governments.

ARRICLY VII.

ceed the rate of five per cent on the sums se awarded.

The deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in moieties by the two governments.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and dent of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaties have signed the same, and have affixed therete the scals of their arms.

Done at London, the eighth day of Fabruary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

J. R. INGERSOLL, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratined on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the testing state of the same were exchanged at London on the testing state in time, by Joseph R. Ingersoll, Eq., Eavy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St James, and the Earl of Clarendon, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective government:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and futifiled with good faith by the United States and the clizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord case thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the independence of the United States the serventy eighth.

By the President: W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Serious Difficulties at El Paso.

FIGHT EETWIEN AMKIRICANS AND MEXICANS—A
DISTRICT ATTORNEY KILLED.
From the New Orleans Figurus, Aug. 18.]
The iollowing lotter reached us last evening by the mail steamer from Texas. It was addressed to a merchant of San Antonio, who ferwarded it to us:—

En Paso Del Norte, Mexico July 22, 1853.

This mail takes you news of our difficulties here upon this frontier. You will not be sugarised at them; it has been predicted for months and ments. We are here eatitiely abandoned; I do not suppose the government gives us a thought; they are so busy dealing out the lowes and fahes.

Frum the moment the California emigrants strike the river, they commone losing cattle; hundreds have been stolen from them and carried to this side of the river. At the head of these rebbing parties ig the Montes family of five brothers, protected by the authorities: On the 10th or 12th, a man named Mager, the owner of 490 or 509 head of cattle, came to this idde to look for some forty head that he had lost. In his rounds, he came acroas seven head in the lower part of this town. Tro Mexicans were herding them, together with some eight or ten head of Marcian cattle. He took the cattle, and was taking the herders to the Alcalde, when they took to the bushes and could never be found afterwards. Mager them drove all the cattle to his camp on the American side of the river. The next day he came back, and was ordered by the Prefecto to bring all the Mexican cattle to this town, which he did best eay, and was arrested for stealing those and other cattle, and thrown into prison. He has had not trial yet. I have been led to believe that he would be released; indeed the profiler was made by the Prefecto to richae Mager on his paying \$100. That looks like swinding. It was afterwards found.

After the 17th all hope were afterwards found.

After the 17th all hope were afterwards found.

After the 17th all hope were afterwards found out has been profiled to the prison. The thing was publicly failed about for several days; no presson appared to pay any

number of sive hundred up the river. I place no reliance in it. We also bear that Gen. Garland is ordered to occupy the Meatila.

Late From Santa Fe.

We have received, via Texas, dates from Santa Fe to the lift uit. The Gazette says:—

The probation extended to the Navajos, to enable them to comply with the demand of Governor Lane, for the deliverery of the murderers of Ramon Martin, seems to have been used to little advantage. The Indians have not yet been heard from, nor is it moown whether they intend to comply or not, but it is presumed they do not. Mr. Dodge, the newly appointed agent, is now in the Navajoc country, and will, in connection with Major H. L. Kendrick, in command at Fort Belance, visit the principal men of the nation, and again urge an immediate delivery of the murderer. It is now understood that but one of the five Indians present when Martin was killed was concerned in the murder; he is a man of acknowledged bad character among the Indians; the nation is composed of several distinct bands, who are so far as government is concerned, entirely independent of each other, and it can only be by a united action of the heads of the different banes that any important measure can be effected. Gov. Lane has instructed the agent, Mr. Ledge, to propose to the Navajosa change of their government, so far as to create some one of their number a principal chief, or head of the various bands; unless this can be done, it will always be difficult to enfores an accountability for offences committed by the bad men of the nation. In the present case, we believe the settled conviction of both the civil and military departments is that the demand of Governor Lane should be compiled with, even should it have to be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

Major Cunningham, Paymaster U. S. Army, Mr. Ramley, Marshall of the Turritory, Elect. Griffin, Marshall and Boll. U. S. Army, and others, have arrived at Santa Fe from Independence, at the Cunnoil Grove, they were avaiting the arrival of Gen. Garland, with whom they

H ACCOUNT OF HIS RECAPE— HIS SENTENCE OF ISONMENT—STATE OF APPAIRS IN JAMBIE, ETC. We have received later files of the Singapore Free Press. We flad several articles confirmatory of Cap-tain Gibson's statement of his captivity and escape from the Batavia prison; and, also, the official pro-ceedings of the "Supreme Council of Netherlands India," sentencing him and his mate to twelve years imprisonment and hard labor. We learn that Capt. Gibson has called the special attention of this government to the case of the mate, and we trust such energetic remonstrances will be made to the government at the Hague as will speedily relieve him from

his unjust imprisonment.

The following extracts from the Singapore papers

The following extracts from the Singapore papers will be read with interest:—

[From the Singapore Free Press, May 20.]

Early on the morning of the 26th of April, it was discovered that the prisoner Gibron, commander of the American schooner Flirt, had escaped from the civil and military prison at Welsevreden. The manner in which he effected his escape was represented in so many different ways, and is so uncertain, that we can say nothing definite regarding that point. This much is known—that he must have been in disgulee; and in order to prevent his being recognized, had shaved off his long, black beard, which he left behind him in prison. It is supposed that he immediately proceeded on board and sailed in the American ship N. B. Palmer, Captain Low, which for two months has been lying in Batavia roads under repair, baving put in on her voyage from Canton to New York. This conjecture receives some support from the circumstance that the ship weighed anchor at five o'clock on the same morning, and after firing a salute, immediately left Batavia Roads.

BIS CONDEMNATION AND SENTENCE.

salute, immediately left Batavia Roads.

HIS CONDEMNATION AND SENTENCE.
[From the Singapore Free Press, June 3]

On the 3d of May, the Supreme Council of Netherlands India annulled the sentence of acquittal pronounced by the Court of Justice at Batavia, on the 28th of February last, in the matter of Walter M. Gibson, commander, and Chas. M. Graham, mate of the American schooner Flirt. Both these persons are now declared guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be confined in a house of correction for a period of twelve consecutive years, preceded by a half hour's exposure under the gallows, and followed by perpetual banishment from Netherlands-India, declaring them henceforth incapable of holding any dignity, employment, post or service, and condemning them to pay all the costs of this process.

[From the Singapore Free Press, June 10.]

them to pay all the coers of this process.

[From the Siagapore Free Frees, June 10.]

Native tra'ers, who recently arrived from Jambie, report that disturbances prevail there at present, and that some Dutch troops had arrived. They cannot, however, give any precise information regarding the state of affairs, and the movements of troops at Jambie may have some reference to the hostile tribes who are still in arms in the interior of Palembang, and whose arms and ammunition are suspected to come through the Jambie territories.

Ald to New Orleans

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York, August 24, 1856. New York, August 24, 1500.

Sin:—Below we hand you a list of contributions for the relief of the Howard Association, of New O:leans,

for the relief of the Howard Association, of New O:leans, received in since our last report:—

HANDED IN TO CHAS L. PROET, AT NO. 146 PEARL STREET. Olyphant's Scns. \$100
John Durard & Co. 50
B. 25
B. 25
B. 25
J. L. (a lady) 15
J. L. (a lady) 25
J. L. (a lady) 15
J. Elliner, King & Co. 25
A. Journey, Jr. & Co. 25
A. Journey, Jr. & Co. 25
Mis. C. Adams. Jr. 50
Mis. C. Adams. Jr. 50
J. V. H. 5
Wm. H. Cary & Co. (omitted previous report) 50
Edw. H. Gillian. 50
J. W. Whitlock & Co. 10
Homanitas 1
John T. Metcalfe 25
Smith. 20
Woodward Mount & Co. 20
Woodward Mount & Co. 20 S.D. FER. N.C.
Woodward, Mount & Co.
P. R. U.
Hon J. W. Allen, Ohib
Dr. J. H. Deuglass
Captain R. Banting.
Wirdle & Co.
Mr. C. M. F.
L. & V. Kirby & Co.
Neunith & Co.
A Friend 

Total FRANCIS I. HAWKS, Committee

CHARLES I. FROST. Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. T. C. Perrin and Gen. Samuel McGonan, of Abbeville, S C., areat the St. Nicholan. Z. Hooker, Esq. and family, of Mississippi, are at the Prespott House. Surely, the scoessionists are among us.

and family, of Missiasippi, are at the Prescott House.
Surely, the scossionists are among us.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool, in the steamship Africas—Mr and Mrs Pierson and two daughters. Miss Gorson, Mr and Mrs Ash, R. Nr.
Mrs Miller, Mrs drighton, Mrs Bayes, of Philadelphis; Mr
and Mrs Comber, two nurses and three children, Mrs Cruikshanks and two children, Mr and Mrs Houndsfield. Miss
Overend. Miss Sokoleneld, Mr Brooking Mr George, F Worcester, Mr and Mrs Vorkney, three children and nurse. C S
Sharpstoon, of Germany; Mr Comber, M Stern, of Havans;
Miss T1 Venture, M Lanjurga and A X San Martin, of Spain;
Sir Allon N Monah, Mrs McNah, of Canada West; R R Montgomery, of Philadelphis; Mr Hendren, of England; W H
Ramsay, Jose Masing, Mr D'Gill, J Lala, J A Ruser, Jose Domee, of Havans; Mr McEvoy; Mr Ward, Mr and Mrs Badington, two aurses and sive children; Mr and Mrs Wirg, of Moble; Miss McNah and sixter, of Cunsak West, Mr Balbrain,
J T Franken, of Rotterdam; C Aldece and Mr Yudart, of
Porto Rico, Mr Collinewood, Gount of Kilebtenback, George
Kullo, W Fallo. W H Merritt, Mr Stuart, Messes Buchas,
and Raber, of Assaind; R Polles, et de, Miss Kate O'Callatian and Charlet, Mr Storick, John Fox, of Pittaburg: Mr
Itanphise, of Laggand; R Polles, et de, Miss Kate O'Callatian and Romeryck, and Scottis, Carlo Monafolis, MeasraJorn, W B Crew, C Poulson of Den ancher may Univolve, and
Jorney Mr Deven, of Liverpeol; and others.

For Norfolis, Petersburg, and Richmond, in the steamship
Reanole-A L Billings, J C Abrame, John A Gentry, J
Nerrill, M J White, J Pvole, H A Gerland, A Packster,
For Norfolis, Petersburg, and Richmond, in the steamship
Reanole-A L Billings, J C Abrame, John A Gentry, J
Nerrill, Mr J White, J Pvole, H A Gerland, A Packster,
For Norfolis, Petersburg, and Richmond, in the steamship
Reanole-A L Billings, J C Abrame, John A Gentry, J
Nerrill, Mr J White, J Pvole, H A Gerland, A Packster,
For Norfolis, Petersburg, and Richmond, in the steamship
Reanole-A L Billings, J C Abrame, John A G Allen, Daniel Rooney, With Hover,
steerage.
From Antique, in the brig William R Kibby-J Boyd and
family.
From San Juan, Cuba in the bark Harriet Spaiding-P
Roguls, J D Deschorn. E Ballord.
From London, in the bark Highland Mary-Mrs Perry,
Miss Lane, Mr J P Manceo, Mrs N R Sayers, Miss Sayers,
Miss M Sayers.
ABBIVALS.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH;

The Awful Bavages of the Tellow Fever.
FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AT NEW ORLHANS.

A private despatch from a reliable source says that the number of deaths from yellow fever at New Oriesse. on Saturday, was over three hundred and fifteen and that yesterday they amounted to over three hundred.

MALIGNITY OF THE YELLOW PEVER AT VICKSBURG LOUISVILLE August 24, 1868.

A despatch just received from Jackson says that yellow fever is prevailing to an awful extent at Vicksburg and Nitchez, and everybody who can possibly leave these cities is doing se.

CINCINAT, August 24, 1852.

The Cincinnati subscription for the relief of the flow Orleans sufferers now amounts to nine thou-and dollars. Nassiville, August 24, 1863. The collections here in aid of the New Orleans authors

From Washington City.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIR. SPECIAL COBRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Mr. T. Butler King, Jr., seems to be under the impression that your special Washington correspondent is responsible for Mr. F. Ward's telegraph letter in Tuesday's HERALD. The letter shows on its face it is Mr. Ward's the state of the stat Your correspondent is not in the habit of writing about matters of which he has no knowledge. X. Y. Z.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR. CINCINNAIT, August 24 1852.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met to day, and

cominated James H. Myers, of Toledo, for Lieut. Gover-

Maine Law Discussion in Columbus.
THE TERTOTALLERS OUTFOTED.

COLUMBUS, August 24, 1853.

The Maine law was discussed here to-day by Dr. Jewett, of Mass., in favor of the law, and G. J. Beebe, of Middletown, in opposition. Several thousand people were in atendance, and the Maine law folks were badly routed. A vote at the close resulted in a majority of three to one The Military Encampment at Onendaga.

STRACUSE August 23, 1853.

The military encampment is progressing very satisfactorily. Six companies are on the ground from Rechester, several from Oswego, Cortland, and Canistota, making in all twenty companies, and more are expected to morrow. The camp is thronged with visiters, and presents a lively appearance.

Kingsron, August 24, 1853.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning, in North
Front street, entailing a loss of \$5,000, which is mostly insured in home companies. The following are among the sufferers:-P. H. Van Kewlen, grocery; J. D. Sleight.

cabinet maker; Andrew Nichols, harness maker; W. H. Freidenburgh, sash and blind shop. The Weather and River at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1853. The weather here is pleasant, and the city is unusual There are five feet of water in the channel of the river

Colonial Telegraphic Movements.

[From the Halliax Chronicle, Aug 16.]

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated 20th July, from a goutleman travelling in the district of Placentla, respecting the progress of an enterprise from which much benefit to the material and social interests of this colony may be auticipated:

"I made a trip last week to Come by Chanoa, to see the progress of the telegraph road and found if. Gisborne the younger there, by whom I was very courteensly medicived, and who took every pains to give me all the information in his power. They are making from a half to time quarters of a mile per day. They have thrown a most substantial bridge, uppur two wharves, across the river in that place. By Saturday next I expect they will have reached North Harbor river. The men appear on the very best terms with their employers, and are as happy and well satisfied as ever I witnessed at la ge number of persons engaged upon any public work—fa fact, more so; and without doubt their road is a striking proof of improvement over the scandious expense and humbug of any of the other roads I have seen in this district, even over the one between the two Placentias."

This new American steamer, built by Mr. Wm. H. Brown, made her trial trip on Monday last, with about readers a correct account of the qualities of this new specimen of American naval architecture. The America is about one thousand tons burthen, carpe

The following are her correct dimensions: keel, 32 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. The frame is built of white oak, chestaut, cedar, and looust, and apparently in a strong and workmanlike manner. She is iron disgonally braced. The size of the irons are four inches wide, by fire eighths of an inch thick, and about wenty five feet long, running from the turn of the bilge twenty five feet long, running from the turn of the blige up to the plankshire, crossing at forty five between the frames, where they are strongly riveted, also belted into each timber of the frame. She is about 500 tons register.

The steamer is elegantly fitted up for three hundred passengers, and has upon deck a splendid dining saloon, entirely separated from the sleeping apartments. She is owned by Mr. Brown. The engine is what is generally known as the American walking beam. It is of large proportions, and strongly built for marine purposes. proportions, and strongly built for marine purposes. Cylinder, 50 inch, 10 feet stroke of piston; iron whoels, 28 feet in diameter, with a large supply of boilers, capa-ble of furnishing 25 lbs. of steam. The engine worked ing the whole trip. Her model is of the most approved fashion, and her interior arrangements have been par-fected with special reference to the comfort of passengers. At 12 o'cleck, noon, precisely, she started from the pier foot of Twelfth street, Fast river, and after roundpier foot of Twelfth stree', Past river, and after rounding the Battery and running up the North river as far as Forty second street, she was headed for the sea. In the ceurse of these evolutions a fine opportunity was afforded for testing the perfect obedience of this nebbs vessel to her helm—turning almost as if upon her centre, and with a reediness and facility truly astonishing. The excursion was continued for about one hundred miles to the eastward, in hopes of meeting the Pacific, and after standing for about two hours to the southward, the steamer was headed for home, arriving at her pier at 6% o'check the next (Theeday) morning. During the whole time nothing occurred to mar the expectations entertained of the superior qualities of the vessel as a stanch, wift, and remusicably easy occan steamer, and not a single accident occurred either to the boat or the machinery.

A handsome collation received full justice at the hands of the guests, among whom were some of our public functionaries and a number of our experienced shipbuilders and rea captains. Several laddes also added by their pressure to the pleasure of the occasion, and all returned antistich.

returned satisfied.

The America is destined either for the Australia or California travel, and we expect hereafter to hear that she is a favorite wherever she goes. ARRIVAL OF THE SCREW STEAMER GLASGOW.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOREW STEAMER GLASGOW.

The screw steamship Glasgow, Capt. Craig, arrived on Toesday, from Grasgow, after a very short-passage. She left Glasgow on the 10th inst. The passengers were see delighted with the ship that they had a meeting, of which Capt. Cerriman, of the British army, was called to the chair, and E. Reilly, of New Orleans, Scorotary.

The following resolution was cubmitted by Roy. Dr. Scott, of Newark, New Jersey, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, of Glasgow, and manimonally adopted:—"That this meeting express their high same of the gentlemanily bearing of Commander Craig, Dr. Thomas Alexander, and edicers of the Glasgow: their appreciation of their moral worth, the experience, they have had of their kindness and uniform consideration for the comfort of the passengers; the opinies they antertain of their able seamanship and high professional qualities, and the hope that they will be long sparset to voyage the Attentic, and continue requiar intercourse by steam navigation between the Empire City of the United States of America, and the commercial metropolis of Scotland.

LAUNCH.—The ellipper ship San Francisco will be

LAUNCH. - The ellpper ship San Francisco will be launched from the yard of Abraham C. Bell, foot of Stanton street, East river, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SALE OF SHOCCO STRINGS.—We learn that Shocto Springs, including the plantation, has recently been purchased from Mr. Samuel Calvert by the Messis. Allston, at a cast of 100,000,—Petersburg